

1) Clinical Checklist for Speech Examination

Establish if right or left handed.

Assess spontaneous speech sample for the ability to articulate words properly.

Assess understanding of speech.

Assess the ability to articulate words properly.

Comment on dysarthria or dysphasia if present.

2) Clinical Checklist for Cranial Nerves Examination

Olfactory nerve

Optic nerve:

Test visual acuity by finger counting method.

Test visual field by confrontation method.

Perform pupillary light & accommodation reflexes.

Oculomotor, Trochlear & Abducent nerves:

Inspect for ptosis & squint.

Test single & conjugate eye movements (observing internuclear ophthalmoplegia & nystagmus).

Trigeminal nerve:

Test superficial sensation of the 3 divisions.

Test muscle bulk of masseter & temporalis and Examine power of pterygoids.

Perform corneal & jaw reflex.

Facial nerve:

Examine facial muscles.

Examine tongue taste.

Perform glabellar reflex.

Vestibulocochlear nerve:

Assess hearing by tuning fork or whispering.

Assess vestibular function by finger pointing test.

Glossopharyngeal and Vagus nerve:

Observe pharynx for uvula position.

Perform palatal & pharyngeal (gag) reflexes.

Accessory nerve:

Examine power of sternomastoid & trapezius.

Hypoglossal nerve:

Inspect tongue for atrophy & fasciculation of tongue in resting & protruding positions.

Assess tongue power comparing both sides.

3) Clinical Checklist for Motor System Examination

State:

Assess muscles of both upper and lower limbs for atrophy or hypertrophy and compares to other side by inspection, palpation & measurement.

Inspect for fasciculations and taps on proximal limb muscles to elicit them.

Tone:

Assess tone around joints of upper & lower limbs and compare to other side by passive movement, & side to side shaking.

Power:

Assess power of each of the following and compare side to side: small muscles of hand (opposition, fingers adduction & abduction, wrist flexors & extensors) - flexors & extensors of elbow - flexors, extensors, adductors & abductors of shoulder - flexors & extensors of the big toe - flexors & extensors of all toes - flexors, extensors, invertors & evertors of ankle - flexors & extensors of knee - flexors, extensors, adductors & abductors of hip.

Assess trunk muscle weakness.

Coordination & Gait:

Assess upper limb ataxia by finger to nose test & dysdiadocokinesia, and lower limb ataxia by heel to knee test.

Assess stance & gait.

Involuntary movements:

Describe involuntary movements if present.

4) Clinical Checklist for Reflexes Examination

Superficial reflexes:

Test plantar reflex.

Test superficial abdominal reflex.

Deep reflexes:

Test upper limbs deep tendon reflexes including biceps, brachioradialis & triceps.

Test lower limbs deep tendon reflexes including ankle & knee reflex.

Test for ankle & patellar clonus.

5) Clinical Checklist for Sensory System Examination

Superficial sensations:

Set a reference points on the head.

Check side to side difference in both upper & lower limbs.

Test for peripheral superficial sensory loss (Glove and Stockings).

Test for superficial sensory level.

Test dermatomal sensory loss

Deep sensations:

Set a reference point on clavicle via tuning fork

Test side to side difference in both upper & lower limbs on bony prominences.

Test for peripheral deep sensory loss.

Test for deep sensory level.

Test sense of position in both hands & feet.

Test sense of movement in both hands & feet.

Cortical sensations:

Test for stereognosis and graphasthesia.

6) Spine & cranium

Inspection and palpation of skull and spinal cord and describe any detected abnormality.

7) Sphincters

Examine bladder fullness by percussion to detect supra pubic dullness (unless the patient is catheterized).